

studied in a 200 to 300 bed community hospital. The overall detectability of 88.4 percent favorably compares with results of several series carried out in large medical centers. The noninvasiveness and overall accuracy of brain imaging renders it a reliable procedure for screening patients with suspected intracranial neoplasms.

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Problems of Females Exposed to DES *In Utero*

Those female infants born to mothers who have received DES (diethylstilbestrol) are found to have a substantial probability of abnormalities of the cervix and vagina. I am cautious to say "abnormalities" of the cervix and vagina because they have *not* been found to have a very great likelihood of developing cancer. Indeed, in some large series of screening of patients whose mothers received DES, no case of vaginal or cervical cancer has been found. What has been found are lesions of the vagina and cervix which we call adenosis. On the other end of the scale, a very few patients have been seen with carcinoma of the vagina or cervix (clear-cell type). Essentially, all of these cases were products of a pregnancy that was exposed to DES. But that is not to say that many of the children who were so exposed will develop cancer, because most of them will not. It is important to explain that to the patient and to her parents. Her degree of risk of developing cancer is exceedingly slight, but it does exist.

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